High Level Summary of Changes between JTA versions 2.0 and 3.0

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Added eight new subdomain annexes:

 Three subdomains that identify additions to the standards, interfaces and service areas contained within the JTA Core and C4ISR Domain Annex including:

Cryptologic

• Standards and guidelines unique to the Cryptologic Community and which it extracted from the Uniform Cryptologic Architecture as the minimal set of unique standards essential to achieve interoperability in Joint Operations.

Nuclear Command & Control (NCC)

• Minimal set of standards, unique to NCC, but essential to pursue joint interoperability for NCC programs being developed and maintained by USAF/AFMC/EXC/ND.

Space Reconnaissance (SR)

 Standards used by SR systems with external interfaces to DoD IT systems and which provide the foundation for the seamless flow of information and interoperability among all future and upgraded SR, space and associated ground IT systems, IT technology demos, and with related DoD IT systems.

Added eight new subdomain annexes:

- Two subdomains that identify additions to the standards, interfaces and service areas contained within the JTA Core and Combat Support Domain Annex including:
 - Defense Transportation Systems
 - Standards and guidelines unique to the Transportation Systems
 Community that the Transportation Community extracted from the
 TRANSCOM Architecture Project as the minimum set of standards essential
 to achieve interoperability in Joint Operations.

Medical

 Additional standards that are common to the majority of systems in the Medical subdomain and support the interoperability requirements of those systems.

Added eight new subdomain annexes:

 Three subdomains that identify additions to the standards, interfaces and service areas contained within the JTA Core and Weapon Systems Domain Annex including:

Missile Systems

 Interoperability standards needed for systems that include Strategic and Theater Ballistic Missile Systems, Cruise Missile Systems, and rocket and missile systems used in divers Battlefield Functional Areas including Fire Support, Close Combat, and Special Operations.

Munitions Systems

• Standards currently focused, for this version, on interoperability related to Landmine Munitions Systems, with the intent of expanding this subdomain in the future.

Soldier Systems

• Interoperability standards for systems or subsystems that integrate target location, target identification, target acquisition, enhance survivability, navigation, position location, enhanced mobility, and C2 into a system worn by an individual soldier.

- Airborne Reconnaissance Subdomain was elevated to the C4ISR Domain annex
 - The Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Organization (DARO) was disbanded.
 - Development Group representatives felt that the interoperability standards developed to support Airborne Recon should still broadly apply
 - Elevation to the Subdomain annex was offered as an option
 - Members agreed that if adopted at the domain level, the unique standards of the Airborne Reconnaissance Subdomain Annex would be applicable to all subdomains

- Standards unique to Electronic Commerce have been adopted into the Combat Support Domain Annex
 - The Electronic Commerce/Electronic Business Technical Architecture was offered to the JTA as a potential subdomain annex.
 - After meeting with the EC/EB subject matter experts, the decision was reached that the minimal set of standards required to achieve interoperability for this area would apply to all members of the Combat Support Domain
 - Consequently, the emerging and mandated standards for EC/EB were incorporated in the Combat Support Domain Annex.
 - A separate subdomain annex was not necessary.

- Information Systems Security Standards Section was expanded in the area of Public Key Encryption (PKI) to include:
 - Certificate profiles
 - Operational protocols and exchange formats
 - Management protocols
 - APIs and cryptography

- Information Systems Security Standards Section of JTA Core was also expanded for internetworking to include a broad number of emerging standards:
 - RFC 2401, Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol
 - RFC 2402, IP Authentication Header
 - RFC 2406, IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)
 - RFC 2104, HMAC, Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication
 - RFC 1829, The ESP DES-CBC Transform
 - RFC 2451, The ESP CBC-Mode Cipher Algorithms
 - RFC 2405, The ESP CBC-Mode Cipher Algorithms with Explicit IV
 - Draft FIPS-PUB 46-3, Data Encryption Standard (DES)
 - RFC 2420, The PPP Triple-DES Encryption Protocol (3DESE) as a complement to FIPS 46-3
 - IETF RFC-2065, DNS Security Extensions
 - IETF RFC-2408, Internet Security Association and Key Mgmt Protocol (ISAKMP)
 - Internet Draft, The Internet IP Security Domain of Interpretation for ISAKMP
 - IEEE 802.10, IEEE Standards for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks (MANs)
 - IEEE 802.10a, Standard for Interoperable LAN Security -- The Model